



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

term **METABOLIA**, as they all agree in having a perfect metamorphosis; for the second and lower series the term **HETEROMETABOLIA** is proposed, as the four suborders comprised in it differ in the degrees of completeness of their metamorphoses, and are all linked together by the structural features enumerated on page 104.

The classification of the Hymenoptera is original with the author, the bees (*Apidae*) being placed highest, and the saw-flies and *Uroceridae* lowest. The succession of the families of the Lepidoptera is that now generally agreed upon by entomologists. Loew's classification of the Diptera, published in the "Miscellaneous Collections" of the Smithsonian Institution, has been followed with some modifications. Haliday's suggestion that the *Pulicidae* are allied to the *Mycetophilidae* gives a clue to their position in nature among the higher Diptera. Leconte's classification of the Coleoptera is adopted as far as published by him, *i. e.*, to the *Bruchidae*; for the succeeding families the arrangement of Gerstaecker in Peters and Carus' "Handbuch der Zoologie" has been followed, both being based on that of Lacordaire. The Hemiptera are arranged according to the author's views of the succession of the families. The classification of the Orthoptera is that proposed by Mr. S. H. Scudder. This succession of families is the reverse of what has been given by recent authors, and is by far the most satisfactory yet presented. The arrangement of the Neuroptera (in the Linnean sense) is that of Dr. Hagen, published in his "Synopsis," with the addition, however, of the *Lepismatidae*, *Campodea* and *Poduridae*.

The usual classification of the Arachnida is modified by placing the *Phalangidae* as a family among the *Pedipalpi*, and the succession of families of this suborder is suggested as being a more natural one than has been previously given.

The arrangement of the Araneina, imperfect as authors have left it, is that adopted by Gerstaecker in Carus and Peters' "Handbuch der Zoologie." In the succession of the families of the Acarina the suggestions of Claparede in his "Studien der Acariden," have been followed, and in the preparation of the general account of the Arachnids the writer is greatly indebted to Claparede's elaborate work on the "Evolution of Spiders."

Succeeding the preface a page or more is devoted to "acknowledgments," where the author gives the source of each figure in the work. This was the more necessary, as the plan adopted in the two first parts, of giving the name of the person from whose work the figure was borrowed was found to be too cumbrous and expensive.

The "Guide" is already in use in some of our principal colleges and agricultural schools as a text book, or for reference, and seems to have met with favor from teachers and naturalists. The first edition has been about exhausted, and a new one will be issued at an early date. The rapid sale of the book—the first edition being nearly exhausted before the issue of the last part—indicates the large number of lovers of entomology in this country, and the growing sense of the importance of the study of practical entomology by agriculturists.

ORIGIN OF THE BIG MOUND OF ST. LOUIS.*—Professor Spencer Smith, in a paper read before the Academy of Science of St. Louis, states that the noted "Big Mound," has at last been laid low, and its substance used to grade a railroad. The destruction of the mound gave an opportunity to study its structure, and Prof. Smith is satisfied that it did not belong to the group of artificial mounds, but was simply a river deposit, formed of parallel and horizontal strata of clays and sand, the same as found on the banks of the river. But few relics were found during the removal of the mound, and nothing, Mr. Smith thinks, that would indicate anything more than that the Indians took advantage of the mound to bury their dead as they would in any high place.

*Seven pages, 8vo, Oct., 1869. From the Author.